

# ***EPA's draft CUMULATIVE RISK SCREENING GUIDANCE***

**Glenn Rice, Richard Hertzberg, Margaret MacDonell,  
Linda Teuschler, Shanna Collie,  
James Butler, John Lipscomb**

**Science of Environmental Justice  
Working Conference**

**Boston, MA  
May 26, 2004**

# Goals of Talk

- The Problem
- The Screening Process
  - Exposure assessment
  - Interactions
- Details about planning and scoping
  - Stakeholder involvement
- draft Cumulative Risk Screening document:  
Overview

Document Status: Internal Review Draft

# *The Problem*

- Sites contaminated with 100's of chemicals
  - Potential exposure to others from offsite sources
- Analysts must identify those that matter
- Conventional assessments typically
  - evaluate single chemicals
  - may not thoroughly address chemical mixtures

# *Environmental Analysts' and Managers' Dilemmas*

- Environmental processes: difficult to understand & predict
  - Huge complexity, variability, uncertainty
- Environmental management decisions: difficult to make
  - Many people with different values, many management goals
  - Uncertainty regarding best ways to achieve those goals

*The man who insists upon seeing with perfect clearness before he decides, never decides.*

*– Frederic Amiel*

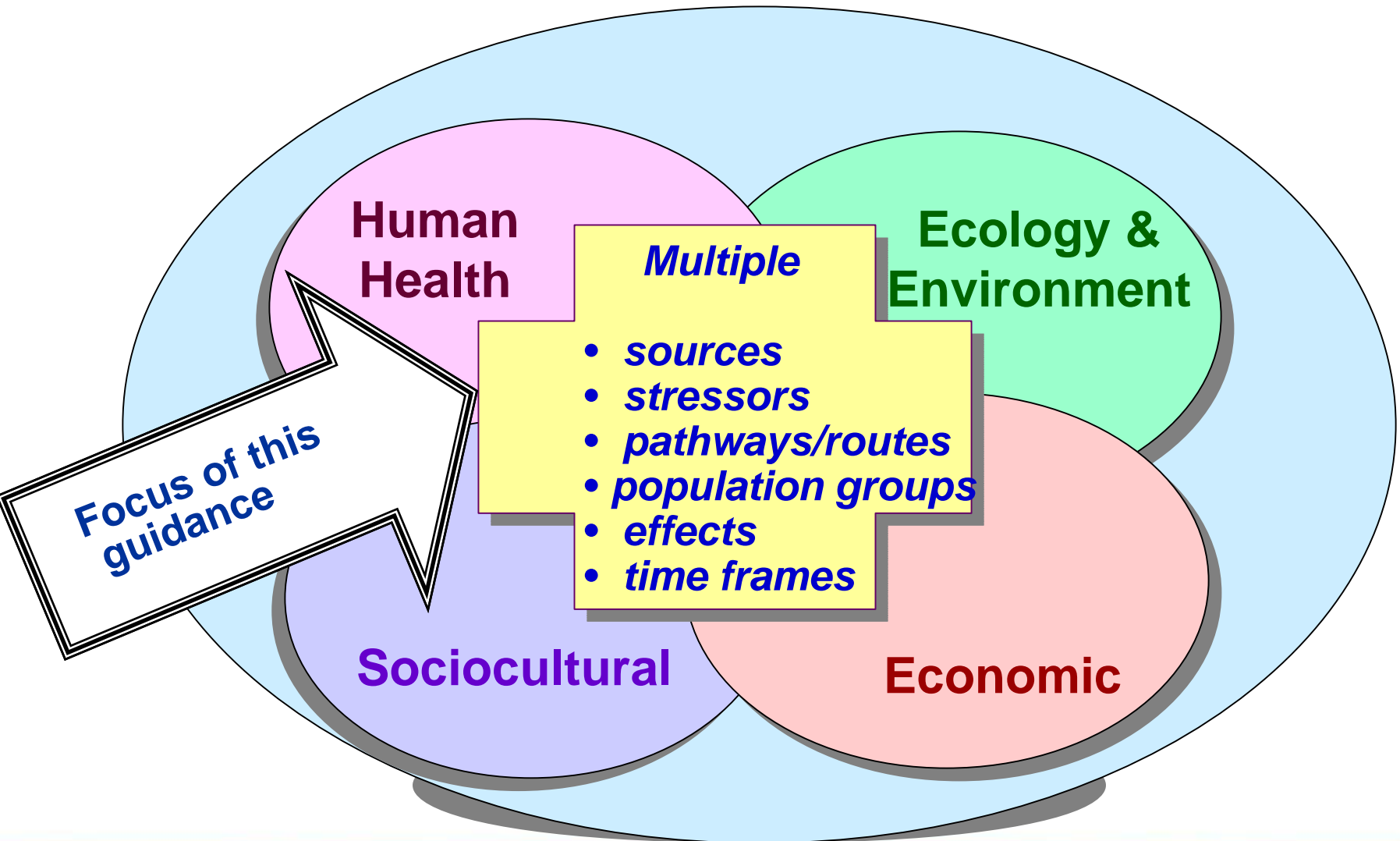
# Why Write this Document?

- Support more informed decisions for managing potential health risks



- Demonstrate basic cumulative risk concepts with contaminated sites
- Capture “lessons learned” from successful community efforts

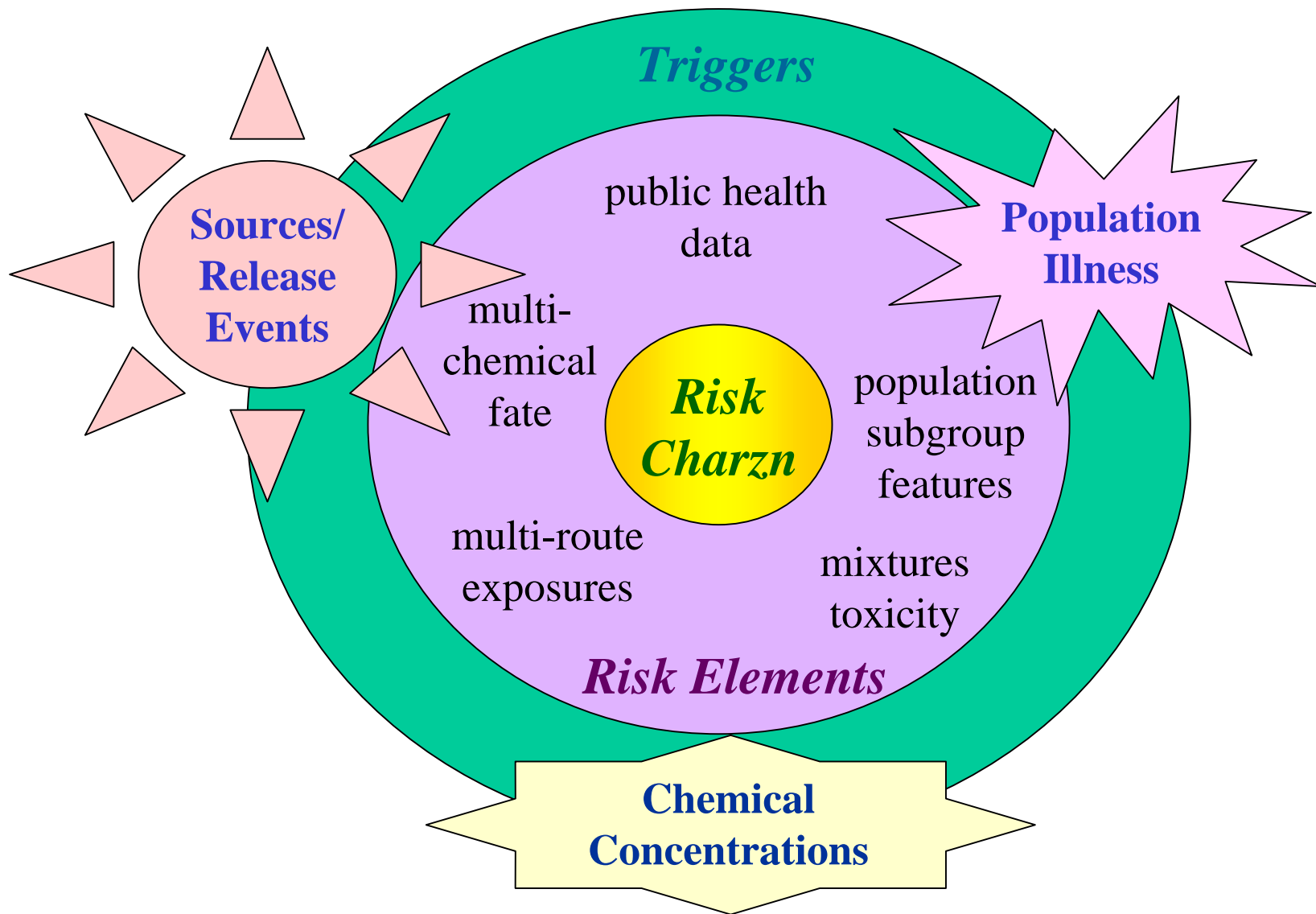
# ***We're Assessing Risks of "Integrated Multiples"***

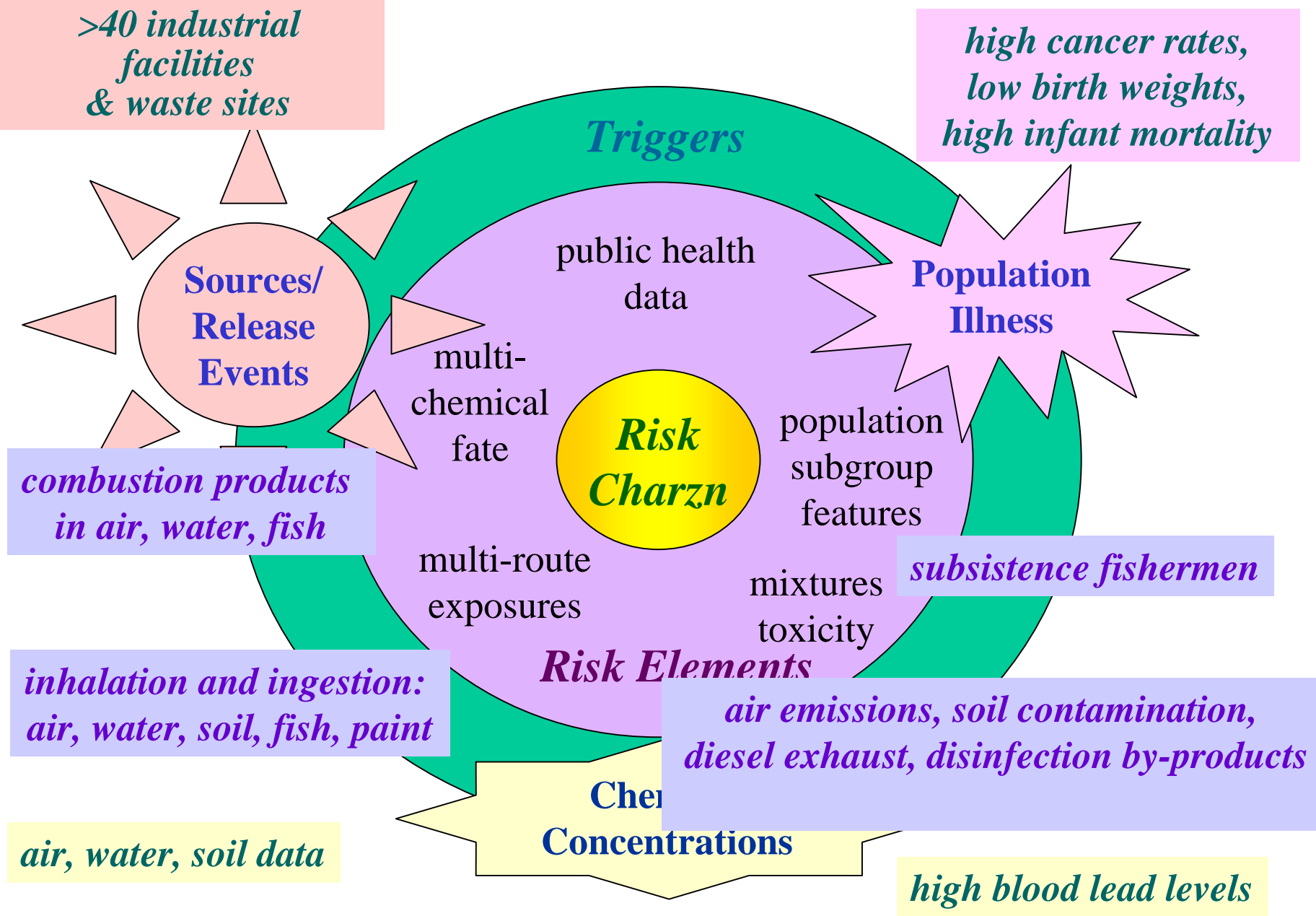


**RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**

*Building a scientific foundation for sound environmental decisions*







RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Building a scientific foundation for sound environmental decisions



## **Exposure Assessment Steps**

Characterize the exposure setting

Identify site environmental features and potential receptors

Identify potential exposure pathways

Describe sources, release mechanisms, receiving media, and locations for site chemicals

Quantify exposures by relevant routes

Estimate medium-specific chemical concentrations at points of human exposure, and calculate intakes (considering time, frequency, duration)

# *What's it mean to Screen?*

| <b>Use of the Term Screening</b> |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Overall relevance                | Screen out if irrelevant to overall assessment  |
| Enhanced evaluation              | Screen into enhanced process, and further screen to group components with opportunity for interaction                 |
| Conservative assumptions         | Apply bounding, default assumptions to screen out components clearly not of health concern. Health Protective Manner! |

**Accurately Focusing Resources on What Matters**

# ***“Screening” in Context of a Cumulative Exposure Assessment***

## **Exposure Assessment Questions**

How can people be exposed to multiple site chemicals?

In which media, at what levels, where and when?

What could the amount of exposure be, for how long?

Are there any unique population susceptibility issues?

## Comparison of Exposure Assessment Processes

### Basic Assessment

### Enhanced Cumulative Assessment

*What general question is being addressed?*

How are people exposed? how much?

Emphasize combined site contaminants and susceptible groups

*What is evaluated?*

Site chemicals

Combined sources/releases (beyond site)

Individual chemicals

Emphasis on joint behavior, consider environmental interactions and grouped chemical sets

Concentrations at points of human contact

Emphasis on chemicals that “coexist”

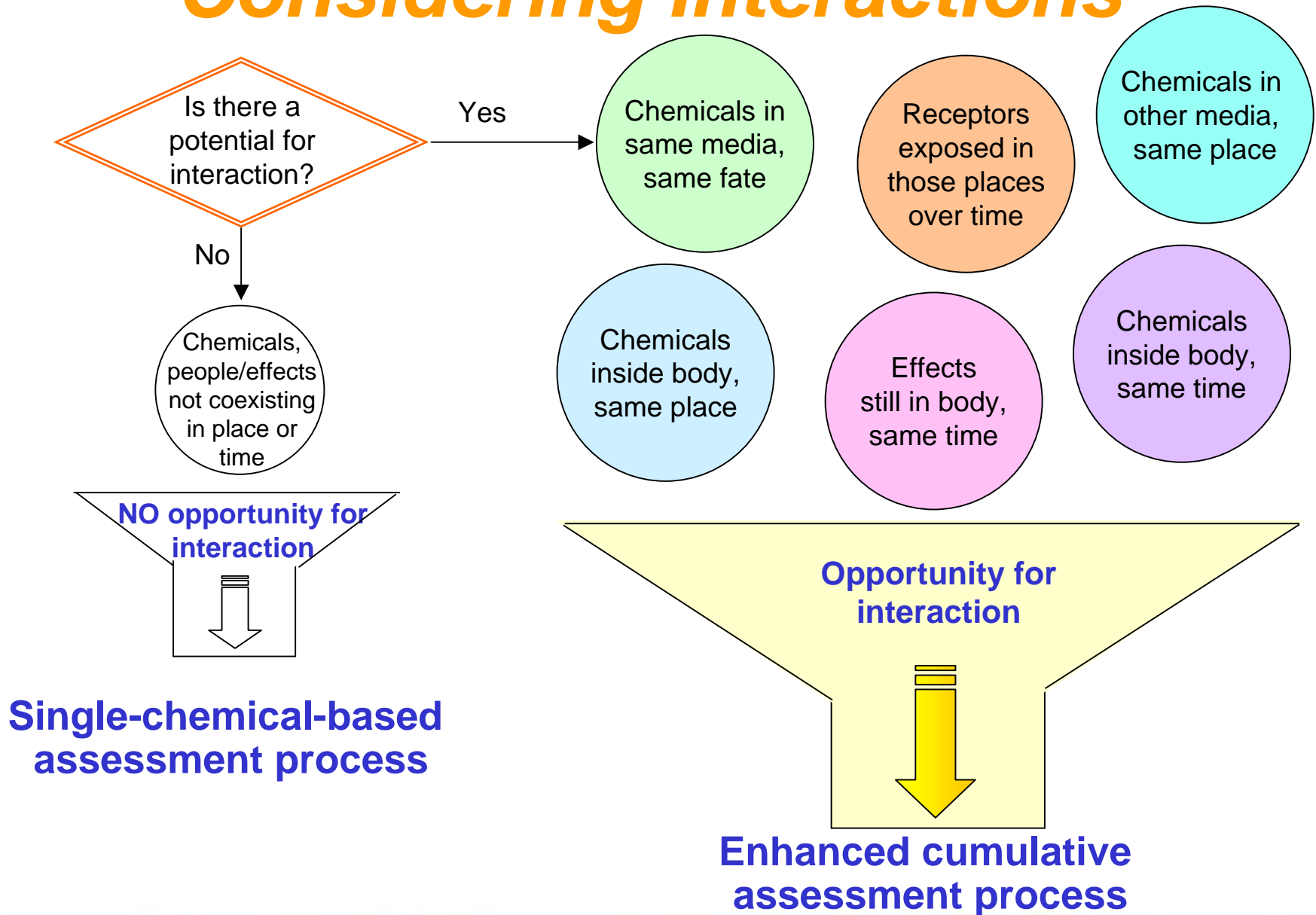
“Representative” individuals and likely future land use

Include sensitive subgroups and unique exposure activities

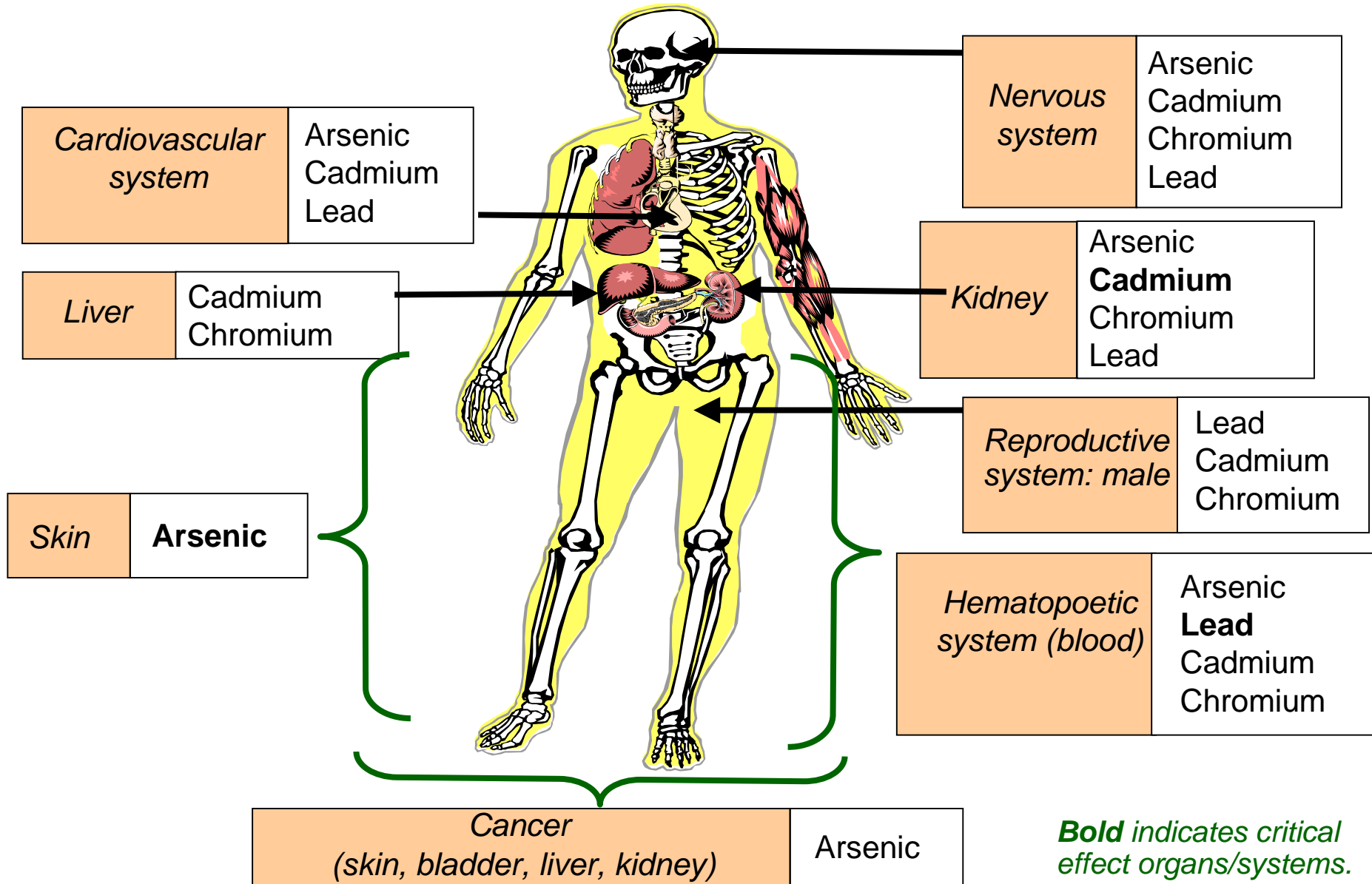
Exposure routes for each chemical

Emphasis on combined chemicals across routes over time, consider exposure sequence

# Considering Interactions



# Primary Organs/Systems Affected Following Ingestion



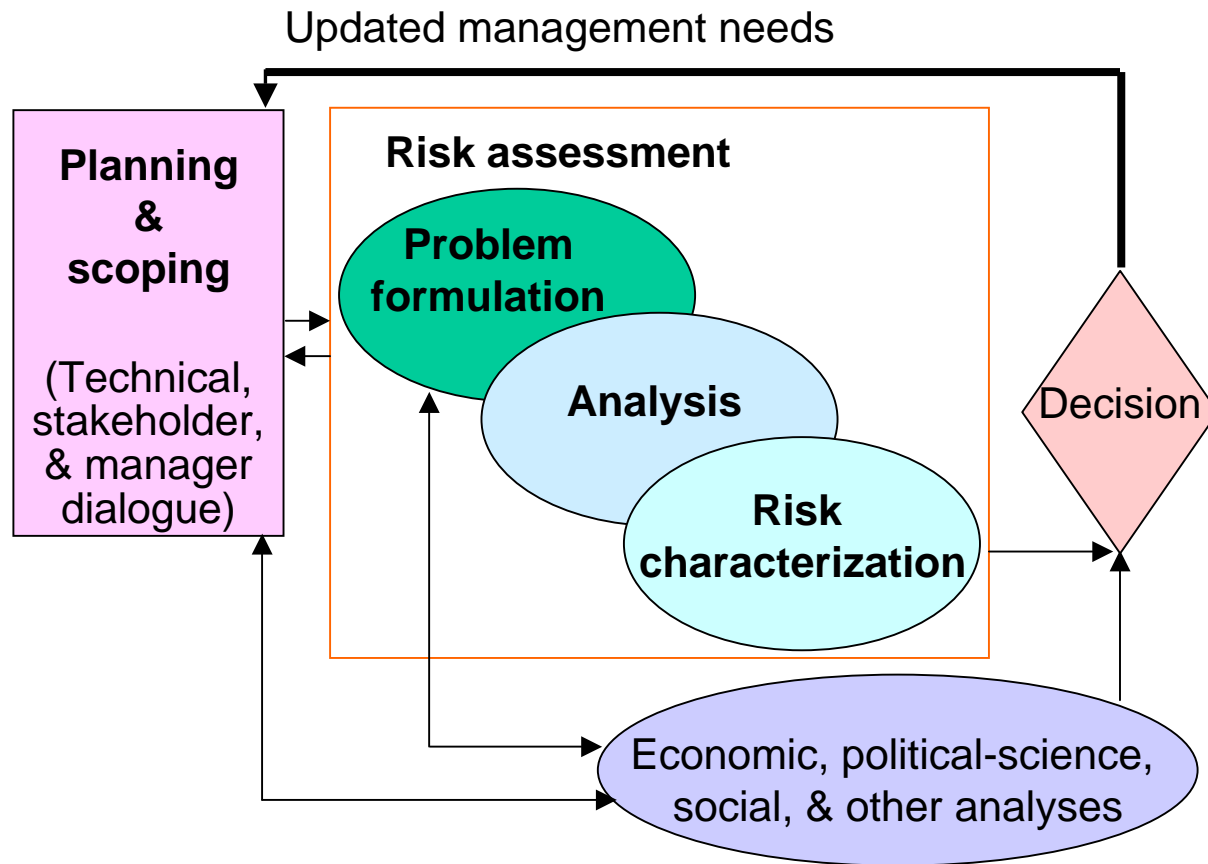


# Joint Toxicity: Pairwise Interactions

| <i>Metal Interactions</i>                  | Blood                         | Kidney                                   | Neurologic       | Male Reproductive | Skin    | Cardio-vascular |
|--|-------------------------------|--|------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|
| <b>Higher than additive:<br/>Synergism</b> |                               |  | As + Pb<br>Cd+Pb | Cd + Pb           | Cr + As | As + Cr         |
| <b>Additive</b>                            |                               | As + Cd                                  |                  |                   |         | Cd + Pb         |
| <b>Lower than additive:<br/>Antagonism</b> | As + Cd<br>As + Pb<br>Cd + Pb | As + Cd<br>As + Cr<br>As + Pb<br>Cd + Pb |                  | As + Cd           |         |                 |

# *Planning and Scoping*

## *(adapted from U.S. EPA, 2002)*



## Key Planning and Scoping Questions

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| What is the concern?    | Who needs to be involved?                        |
| Why is there a problem? | What is the scope?<br>What are the alternatives? |
| How is it evaluated?    | <i>(Source: U.S. EPA, 2002)</i>                  |

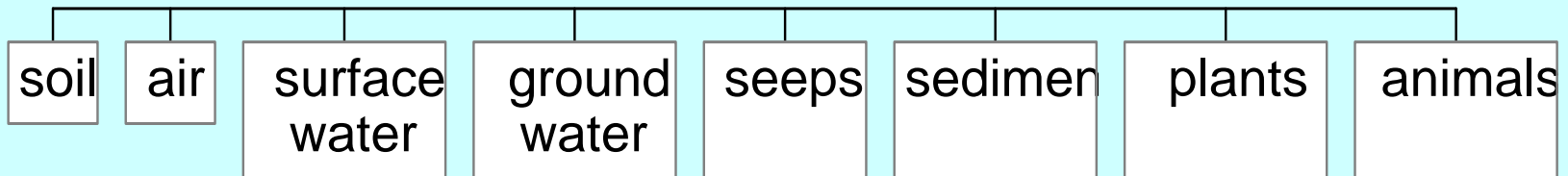
How can we best inform a choice among alternatives?

# Planning and Scoping



# ***Community Involvement: A 2-Way Street***

| <b>Participant Interaction Suggestions</b> |  |
|--|--|
| <i>Frequency</i>                           | Ensure capture of initial cumulative risk issues<br>-- regularly disseminate information |
| <i>Rotating locations</i>                  | Offer many accessible/familiar venues to promote input from many different people        |
| <i>Alternate times</i>                     | Accommodate different participant schedules  |
| <i>One-on-ones</i>                         | Regular interactions with those unable to attend   |
| <i>Electronic</i>                          | Project website  |



exposure point  
concentration

route

intake/  
amount

internal  
dose

general population

sensitive subgroup

individual



# Stakeholders Critical to Assessment

| Example Stakeholder Technical Input |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Knowledge</i>                    | <i>Use for Cumulative Risk Assessment</i>                               |
| Past disposal practices             | Characterize chemicals and locations; input to fate and exposure models |
| Well locations and depths           | Define nearby exposure points and nodes for groundwater model           |
| Activity/use patterns               | Identify realistic exposure factors                                     |

# *Document Organization: Chapters*

- 1 - Introduction
- 2 - Planning and scoping
- 3 - Problem formulation
- 4 - Exposure assessment
- 5 - Key mixtures toxicity concepts
- 6 - Cumulative risk characterization step
- 7 - Communicating cumulative risk information
- 8 - Summary and targeted research

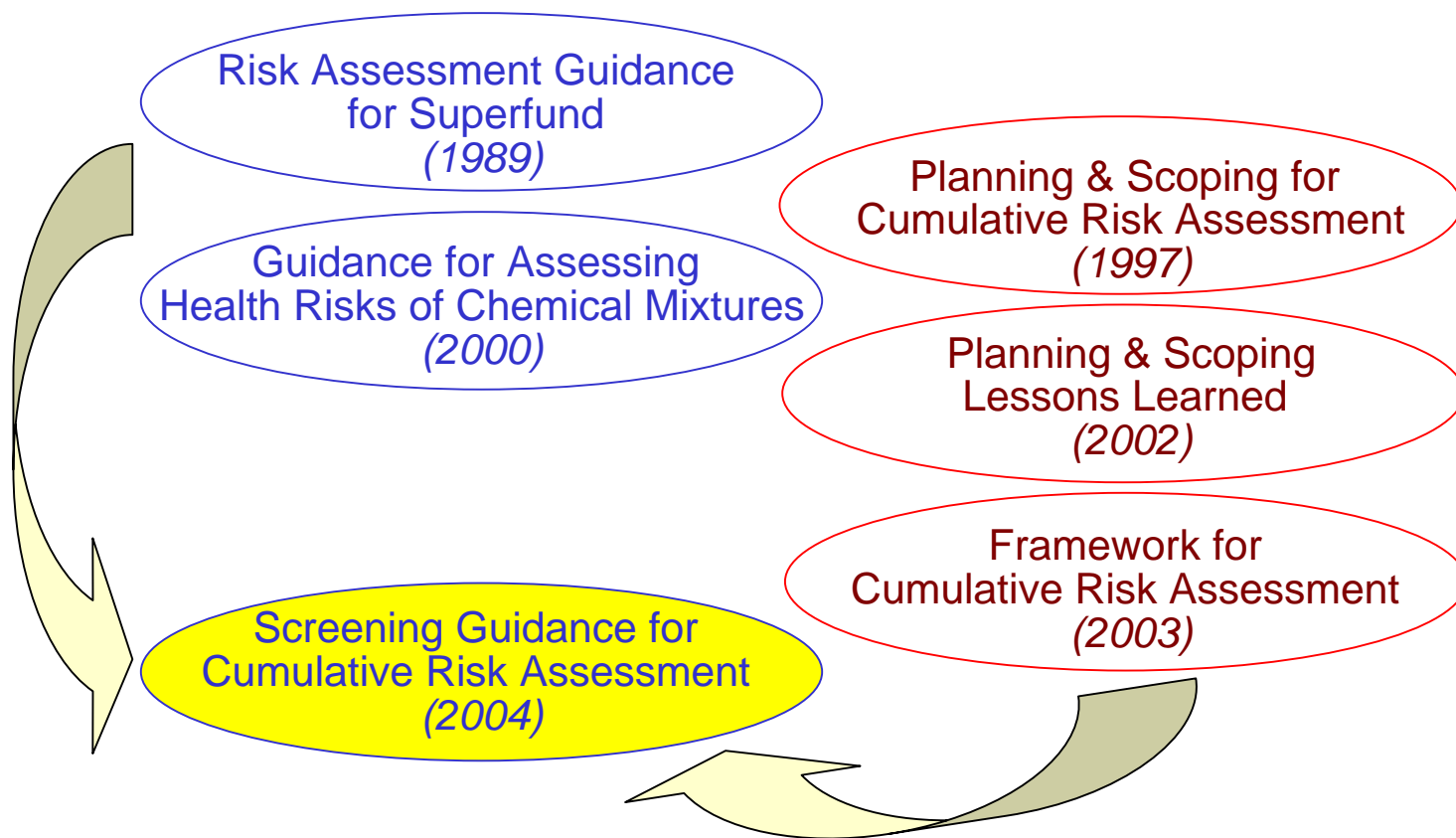
# *Document Organization: Appendices*

- A - Resources to conduct cumulative risk assessments
- B - Organizing primary toxicity info
- C - Communicating toxic interactions info
- D & E - Case studies
- F - Concepts for joint toxicity of multiple chemicals

# ***What Are Some Bottom Lines?***

- **Spending limited resources wisely**  
*Translating science to risk guidance/policy  
in face of perceptions: inaccuracy and overkill?*
  - “True” risks reflect all stressors and factors
  - Over-protective if uncertain
  - Addressing interactions potentially more realistic
- **Equity in communities**
  - Traditional risk assessments based on sources ignore multiple impacts on same person
  - Less access to health care, greater potential risk

# Related EPA Efforts



**Key EPA Foundations of Screening Guidance**  
*(to assess cumulative health risks at contaminated sites)*

# Next Steps

- **EPA's Risk Assessment Forum**
  - Case studies
  - Issue papers
  - Formal and detailed guidelines for conducting cumulative risk assessments (Expected 2012)
    - Stressors other than chemical (e.g., noise)
    - Non-conventional issues (e.g., healthcare access)
- **Methods coupling environmental public health data with epidemiological information related to multiple chemicals**
- **Improved decision frameworks**
  - Assess “ripples” of cumulative health risk actions
  - Cultural impacts (e.g., endpoint may be driver or influence remediation options)
  - Economic impacts (e.g., changes property values, loss of jobs)
  - Environmental/Ecological effects along with human health